

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1879.

Sing, Cuckoo.

BY SIDNEY DICKINSON.

When grain is sown and bends the grain
Before the sickle's keen career,
When shrilly creaks the loaded wain
And groans the spouting cider press,
A sly song from haunted wood,
Merrily tingles the bright day through,
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!

When bleating lambs seek the fold,
And from the farm-yard bark the dog,
When rusts the sun's wealth of gold
And fields are drenched in river fog,
While flits the bat in the village streets,
This unseen, magical voice repeats
A mournful chant 'mid the falling dew—
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!

When stars are brightest in the sky,
And low the spectral crescent swims,
When from the woodland comes a cry
And o'er the marsh the owl cries,
While all the life of the glad day sleeps,
A ghostly waltz his vigil keeps,
Bitterly weeping the long night through—
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!

Beneath the sun my spirit sings
Like you, oh, bird, a measure gay,
But through the night on leaden wings,
It weeps or hopes long laid away;
And hearing those sobbing the sad refrain,
My heart cries out with a sudden pain,
For the dead past wakes, as I list to you—
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!

—Sunday Afternoon.

Napoleon in Russia.

I.
As Napoleon was about to cross the Russian frontier he paused, literally faint with hunger, at the little Polish village of Ulmanowicz, and made his way, accompanied by his staff, to the priest's house to ask if he had anything eatable.

The priest understood no French and could speak nothing but Polish, but Napoleon was unable to convey to him his meaning till he reflected that the Polish ecclesiastic was a Catholic and naturally had learned Latin. "Let's try him with the Roman Catholic language," said the emperor, and straightway entered into a conversation with him in the tongue of the Cossaks.

The priest had nothing to give—nothing. The forgers had swept the village bare, a fact which the worthy ecclesiastic did not murmur, for were they not attempting the liberation of his country? "There's a priest," said the emperor, as with a laugh he clapped the good man on the shoulder, "there's a priest who doesn't see his heart on the things of this world."

Laughter, however, does not fill an empty stomach, and the emperor, in dejected perplexity, was gazing out of the window into the yard when he espied a hen, the solitary survivor of the sack of Skrawadze.

"Reverendissime, ecco est pulla," he cried with elation; and summoning his aide, dashed into the garden in pursuit of the chicken, which was speedily captured and wrung as to its neck.

"If you are as good a cook as you are a clergyman," said the emperor, "I shall have a famous bowl of chicken broth." But the priest was unversed in culinary lore, and every one in the village had died. Two sides-decamp, however, set about the important labor, and soon Napoleon had a soldier's lunch upon a wooden bowl of broth, thickened with broken biscuit, and half of the fowl. Then after a dose of half an hour he mounted his horse and prepared to ride forward.

The Poles meanwhile had gathered outside, and were exclaiming him as "Father" and "Savior," but he paid no attention to their homage, and passed on, taking with him the priest as a guide. The unfortunate ecclesiastic had not even had the remainder of the last innkeeper of his len-house who had refused to stay his stomach, and compelled to walk rapidly through the mud, was completely knocked up when at last they reached the highway near the frontier.

The emperor bade Berthier send the priest back with an escort, having first counted out to him a sum of 20,000 francs to be distributed among his poor relatives and pensioners, then shook hands with him. "Vale, reverendissime," he said, and, without a word, rode across the frontier into Russia.

II.
The French army—the fragments of it, rather—bleeding, freezing, dying, was toiling homeward across the snow-covered plains. Napoleon, foremost, was hurrying to Paris, followed very closely by the Cossack scouts, when he reached a small town on the Polish frontier and entered its tavern (*kafkaz*). There was a throng of customers in the principal room as he strode in, and going to the fireplace turned his back to the grateful warmth.

Mme. Mitzeniewicz, the hostess, strove to push aside this unknown French officer who so cavalierly hindered her cooking apparatus. He wore the uniform of the Chasseur de la garde and over it a cloak of velvet and fur, with upon his head a huge fur cap.

"The he! the Napoleon!" whispered a tutor who was present to his charge, a young lad, and the wondering and awed boy drew near, curious to see the great emperor and hear what he was saying to the hostess.

"Listen, my pretty little Pole, what a pretty little woman you are!" were the words that the youth heard. At that moment an officer of the Polish Krasinski regiment, the first that had crossed the Niemen, and which at the passage had lost two hundred men and horses, swept away by the current, entered the tavern, and seeing the newly arrived guest, bowed reverently before him, halting him as "Sire."

"How did you recognize me?" said the emperor.

"The emperor gave me this at Warsaw," said the youth, touching the cross of the legion that he wore.

"I am the emperor," said Napoleon; "I have no need to deny it here. Go, bring the *vous* *préfet* to me at once."

"Off with your hats—the emperor!" cried the officer, as he quitted the apartment. Napoleon thanked the astonished and confused occupants as they rose, desired them to continue their occupations or amusements heedless of his presence, and set himself to teasing maliciously the hostess, who no longer protested against his monopolizing the fire.

There was also in the room the wife of the second judge of the town, a young and very handsome woman, to her Napoleon paid violent court. "You are a very pretty little thing!" he said, pinching her ear and patting her cheek, after her accustomed fashion.

Rapp, Olsinacourt and some Polish officers of the escort meanwhile had entered, and the *vous* *préfet* had hastened to the tavern. It was a ride of fifty yards through the woods to the nearest place of real safety, and already the Cossaks were scouring the frontiers. While the official, who had offered to find a guide, was preparing for his departure, Napoleon dined voraciously upon a leg of mutton and carrots. It was whispered that this was the first meal to which he had set down since his departure from Moscow.

Looking up, he saw upon the wall a framed engraving of the "Interview at Tilsit." "How things change!" he said, "Tilsit in 1807 and now—take a picture down!" Then he went on to praise loudly the courtesy and good qualities of the Czar, and expressed his admiration of the military talents of Constantine. Then he fell to his mutton and carrots, remarking to an officer that, apropos of handsome women, the Queen Louise of Prussia was the most charming creature he had ever met.

III.
At the moment it was announced that the sledges were in readiness, the emperor was asked to review the national guard of the town, which had been turned out in honor. The emperor, who was false, handled their picks in a very clumsy manner, excited his laughter, and turning to Rapp, he exclaimed, "Aren't they ridiculous?" A great shout of "Long live the Emperor!" was raised by the silly folk, ready to die for the vanquished sovereign who laughed at them, and Napoleon seemed pleased and complimented their commander, who said that was not all his force—he could turn out two thousand men.

"The sledges were drawn up," said the emperor, with some surprise; "if we can raise two thousand men in a place of this size, the country as a whole can easily furnish two hundred thousand. Things are not desperate yet," he added to Rapp.

The sledges were drawn up. Napoleon entered the first with his Mame-Juke Bonstain, and Rapp; Caulaincourt and the Polish officers were in the second; the third was laden with food and baggage. Mikoulitz, a Pole, who was to act as guide, was told that the emperor traveled as Marshal Caulaincourt and not under his own name. Mikoulitz, who knew all the intricacies of the forest, was to receive twenty-five thousand francs for his services. From Elba Napoleon sent him a ring with his cipher in brilliant, worth six thousand francs. Mikoulitz sold it to a German trader for four hundred francs. It may be added that the Russians when they discovered that the emperor's assistance, they had failed to capture the emperor, decreed the emperor's punishment, and when they caught him sent him to Siberia.

The whips cracked and the horses sprang forward. Turning round, the emperor cried gaily to Mme. Mitzeniewicz, who was standing on her doorstep, "Adieu, babe!" and was gone.

He had mounted his horse for the campaign of Moscow, humming "Marsch der Garde" in his ears; he disappeared into the pine forest, comforted with his leg of mutton and carrots, leaving behind him the grand army, with all farewells, "By-by, sissy," to a pretty tavern wench.

IV.
The boy who was at the tavern with his tutor heard the words. He grew up to become a Polish bishop, Mr. Butkewicz, and wrote the curious and interesting "Memoirs" from which this account is taken, and wherein he proudly thanks God for having permitted to see and hear so many wonderful things. Much that the good bishop saw and heard was by no means wonderful, but he saw Napoleon leave Russia, and heard from the old priest, Mikoulitz, entered Russia, and made his contributions of priceless trifles to the history of the crisis of the conqueror's career.—N. Y. World.

"STAMPED TO TRAVEL."—Trifles tell in the Boston market how the once toll-less life's hard realities intrude on love's young dream.

It was midnight when Buffalo was reached, and soon after the train halted there entered the sleeping car a blooming girl, to whom evidently some other man had just pronounced the tender words which made them one. They were clearly from some rural place, and had come into Buffalo to take the train for the inevitable town.

The groom was arrayed in a vest of startling pattern, and in coat and pantaloon of unworned broadcloth, and his hands were loosely enveloped in gloves which were a couple of sizes too large for him, as if they had been purchased with a view to all possible contingencies of growth. The bride was clad in the rustic mind on such important occasions.

The pair, with the aid of the porter, found a section which chanced to be opposite that occupied by the "Trifler." Soon the conductor of the car came around to collect the money for the berth. His statement of the price elicited a smothered ejaculation from the groom, but the money was paid.

Then the conductor disappeared, the groom was heard to remark to his beloved in tones of deep and painful emotion, "I tell you what, Maria, it takes travel to travel." Thus early had the hard realities of life intruded upon them.

GAMBLING AT CROQUET FAIRS.—Henry Morgan, the Boston preacher, has carried his game to the gambler's table. Last year when, on a certain occasion, he had twenty gamblers arrested, he found he was powerless to convict them because they took refuge behind the Croquet wheel, which, they argued, gambled sometimes as much as they. They escaped without trial, and now he says they are "plying their nefarious business un molested and undisturbed."

At last Mr. Morgan made a public vow that the first church in Boston, of whatever sect or creed, which should advertise, set up and promote a lottery, should be presented to the full extent of the law. Now he finds, to his grief and sorrow, that his first indictment must fall upon the Cathedral fair, at present in progress in Boston, which has announced its intention to resort to raffling for the sale of many of its articles. To this effect he has addressed a letter to the archbishop.

Our actions are our own; their consequences belong to heaven.—Francis.

History in Coins.

John H. McCall, the well-known railroad man, has amused himself in late years in making a collection of American silver and copper coins, and the result has been that he is the possessor of one of the finest exhibitions of that kind which any private person can boast of in the country. It is a splendid reminder of by-gone events to pick up those ancient pieces and think of the varied scenes that have happened in the year of their coinage, and the more strange things that have become history since.

Mr. McCall has a sample of every silver coinage of dollars made from 1794 to 1800, and again from 1830 to 1873, with the exception of two. Also of the half-dollars from 1795 to 1869, except that made in 1862 very few of which are in existence; the quarters as far back as coined, except those of 1833 and 1837, and the tens and fives passed through the mints from 1793 to 1879, inclusive, appear in this collection as well as the half-pennies from 1803, being 32 in number. The twenty-cent, five-cent and two-cent pieces, representing more modern dates, are among the coins, while the silver tokens of which there is a mushroom growth during the war days, contains 243 pieces, no two of which are alike. It is a study to go over these tokens, which received their birth when change was so scarce, and at the volition of the government. They represent all kinds of business, from the milk dealer to the undertaker; the hatter and the clothier; the druggist and the confectioner; the dry goods and the hardware man and saloon keepers; the farmer, the school teacher, the five dollars. Every imaginable device is stamped upon these tokens, and they are decorated with all kinds of inscriptions from "In God we trust" down to "One country, one flag and one language." The same coins of this collection is the silver dollar of 1796, the first one that was coined after 1804, commonly known as the "flying eagle." Besides these coins which tell a large box, and are, of course, of no small value, Mr. McCall has five hundred examples of all the script ever issued by the government. This collection has been made merely for amusement and instruction, but several times the owner has been offered large sums for it.

The well-known coins of 1863, 1864, 1865, which was substituted for shillings, and the cent of 1839, commonly known as the "booby head." Besides these coins which tell a large box, and are, of course, of no small value, Mr. McCall has five hundred examples of all the script ever issued by the government. This collection has been made merely for amusement and instruction, but several times the owner has been offered large sums for it.

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Dangers of the Sea.

We are reminded to-day on all sides of the dangers which beset those who go down to the sea in ships. The steamship *Champion* came into collision with another vessel off Delaware Bay, and sinks, carrying down with her thirty human beings. A whaler bound for the Cape Verde Islands is lost, with fifteen of her crew. The *Arizona*, on her way from New York to Liverpool, strikes an iceberg, and though there seemed to be no serious danger, thanks to the division of the ship into compartments, it is deemed wise to put back for repairs. A Baltimore steamer in the coasting trade is upon the verge of a collision. In neither of these latter cases, however, is any loss of life reported. But the sinking of the *Champion* is a tragedy in which hardly one of the heart of a single bereaved sufferer.

Life with its usual, agonizing, inhuman, and unrelenting, but no argument, no supposition and no re-creation can call the dead from their sea sepulchre, or give consolation to the heart of a single bereaved sufferer. Life with its usual, agonizing, inhuman, and unrelenting, but no argument, no supposition and no re-creation can call the dead from their sea sepulchre, or give consolation to the heart of a single bereaved sufferer.

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Ignoring a Vital Force.

Concentration and condensation is the order of events in this progressive, hurrying age. "Mallum in Paro," is becoming more and more the popular motto in business, in science, and in every practical walk in life. During the late war with Turkey the Russian cavalry used twenty million biscuits made of the meal of oats, peas and linseed which were fed to the horses. The biscuits can be threaded together by means of an iron wire, and a horse can carry its own food for four or five days. Oil pipe lines are another illustration of the concentration of product and power with the highest economic results. There are innumerable illustrations of this kind to be found in every day life which clearly demonstrate the truth of our statement that the tendency of events is toward concentration of power and products. Perhaps one of the most novel instances of the kind is the recent invention of a substitute for a steam boiler. Ordinarily the steam boiler is cumbersome; upon the locomotive and steamboat it occupies much valuable space. Over two-thirds of its interior space is occupied with water used as a reservoir of unused force in course of production. The steam space is also large, as by all ordinary appliances, a reserve of steam must be maintained. In the new invention the boiler is made of iron, and the machinery and apparatus, as designed for a yacht, take up so little space that they are hardly to be considered in the estimate of the area of the boiler. The appearance of the engine and steam generating apparatus of the interior space is occupied with water used as a reservoir of unused force in course of production. The steam space is also large, as by all ordinary appliances, a reserve of steam must be maintained. In the new invention the boiler is made of iron, and the machinery and apparatus, as designed for a yacht, take up so little space that they are hardly to be considered in the estimate of the area of the boiler.

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Cui Bono?

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: "Is this poor world aware of the fact that one of its greatest men is Charles Rowell, president? But what will be the verdict of history?" The verdict of history, in this, as in all other affairs, will be that a lion lives longer than a butterfly. Even though he is a beast of prey, he has business to attend to, and he attends to it. The butterfly is merely a sport.

The one great question of fact which decides all the verdicts of history is, Cui bono? What is it good for? Of what use to his fellow men is a man who is good for nothing, but to travel round the country, playing base ball? One good, stout, farmer's boy, at a plough-tail, raising forty acres of wheat for himself to sell and other people to eat, is worth a dozen of him. He benefits himself and his neighbors. The professional gambler benefits nobody. He is as much a luxury, and, withal, as useless, as a brass ear-ring. He is a butterfly. How much benefit is it to the world to know that a man walked five miles an hour for twenty hours at a stretch?

Was one of them ever known to go on foot from one place of exhibition to another? No, indeed. He pays his fare, and lets the railway do his walking for him. If, instead of "following pedestrianism," he were settled down in some busy town, an unambitious carpenter, building houses to shelter some other people from the weather, he would be filling a space in the world. He would be making his living by helping his fellow men. As it is, he is a butterfly.

Whenever an uncomplimentary voice is raised in regard to this nonsense, it is met with the argument of "muscular development." Nobody has any fault to find with muscular development. But there are other things to be developed besides muscle. Men have minds and morals. They may be taught to be honest, and good, and affectionate, as well as to throw a ball. No, there is nothing in the necessary education of one set of muscles at the expense of others. A pedestrian who is all legs is no better than a club-thrasher who is all arms.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, December 4, 1879.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Booth has declared for Blaine.
The Utes are anxious for peace.
A new Italian ministry has been formed.
The front in Ireland is beginning to look serious.
The report of a Ministerial crisis in Spain is denied.
Randall, Ia., was almost destroyed by fire Tuesday.
The insurgents in Cuba have met with severe reverses.
The condition in Lima, Peru, is decidedly discouraging.
Lanquar, Peru has fallen into the hands of the Chileans.
The French Chamber of Deputies has been opened.
A \$100,000 fire occurred at Louisville (Ky.) on the 21st.
There are reports of several wrecked vessels on the lakes.
Ex-President Eugene will return to England in December.
The prospect of peace with the Utes is not very encouraging.
Five prisoners were whipped at Newcastle (Del.) on the 22nd.
Twenty persons were lost on Lake Huron in the recent storm.
General Ignatius is a candidate for Chancellorship of Russia.
John Thunderson, late editor of the London Times, is dead.
Half the city of Osnaburg, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Monday.
Custom House irregularities have been discovered at Toronto, Ont.
Peter Dalton, a notorious highwayman, has been captured at Stockholm.
Relations between Egypt and Abyssinia have not yet been established.
There is trouble in the French Cabinet, and Minister Lagere has withdrawn.
William H. Morris' Hotel in Montecito was burned on Saturday morning last.
The export of goods over imports of merchandise for October was \$40,073,373.
Nine prisoners escaped from the jail at Morfoboro, Tenn., Wednesday night.
H. L. Warren, one of California's pioneer printers, died in Golconda Friday morning.
David Smith, a German, was run over and killed by cars at Virginia (Nev.), Nov. 26th.
During the past twelve months 236 fishermen have been lost from Gloucester, Mass.
Jesse Tidrow, of Castrolville, was run over and killed by the cars at Pajaro on Tuesday.
Geo. W. Merrill & Co., leatherers, of Haverhill, Mass., have failed. Liabilities \$65,000.
An immense meeting of Irish sympathizers will be held at Hyde Park, London, on Sunday.
A militia reserve of 10,000 men is to be established in Canada by the Imperial Government.
Lively times are expected at Leadville between the Vigilantes and bad characters generally.
The match game of billiards in New York between Daly and Garnier was won by the former.
The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed to Kerwin, Kansas.
Wilson, a school teacher, was shot and killed Thursday last near Newcastle, by G. Gallagher.
A schooner was wrecked on the Massachusetts Bay Wednesday, 19th, and all hands lost.
Reports from various points in the East and West indicate severe gales and damage to shipping.
Anxious to conciliate Germany, Russia has offered her some long refused commercial facilities.
A man who murdered Rufus Streeter at Barre, Vt., December 1875, was hanged at Windsor on Friday.
The United States Consul at Vienna says crops this season in Europe have been an almost entire failure.
Jose Prudencio Lopez was arrested at San Buenaventura on the 24th for a murder committed at Elko, Nev.
The Treasury Department has purchased 500,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.
Governor Alcorn, of Yucatan, with 3,000 men, is opposing Palomino, who is backed by the Federal Government.
Rev. Dr. William Ives Eddington, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church in New York, is dead.
The work of raising the Grosver Kierfural from the bottom of the English Channel has been suspended until Spring.
The Republicans of Boston have nominated Solomon P. Stebbins for Mayor, and the Democrats Frederick O. Prince.
In a shotgun fight between Bertha, Nev., Sunday, between Robert Brown and John Chamberlain, both participants were killed.
Latest dispatches from Ireland represent the situation there as being one of intense excitement, and an uprising is threatened.
A collision took place on the New London Northern Railroad, on the 24th, demolishing both engines and injuring several persons.
The Michigan army is greatly demoralized by desertion. This Government finds great difficulty in providing men to oppose the insurgents.
A disastrous fire occurred in New York on the 25th, destroying several homes and stables and burning one hundred horses. One man was killed.
The Marcellus powder mill, near Syracuse, exploded on the 28th, destroying three buildings and 300 pounds of powder. No persons injured.
The Co-operative Colony Aid Association of New York has determined to establish its first colony in the Cumberland Plateau of East Tennessee.
A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: The visit of the King of Denmark to Berlin may pave the way toward an understanding on the Schleswig question.
News received of an impending revolution in Mexico. It is said that heavy fighting is now in progress, but no official advice has as yet been received.
The Grand Opera House in Toronto was burned Saturday morning. The janitor and his wife and daughter are missing and are supposed to have been burned to death.
Col. Deane's promised speech in regard to the bonanzas was delivered in San Francisco Thursday night to a crowded hall. Kearney attempted to interfere but was arrested.
Two German brothers named Elchenand were murdered near Virginia (Ill.) on the 24th, by John N. and Robert Taylor, also brothers. Cause of trouble, family feud.
It is the belief in army circles that the Ute-Indians have been and are still trying to gain time in the hope that the military operations will be prevented by winter weather.
A Mr. Anderson, living on Sacramento street, picked up a rock in front of Maker's store the other day, to throw at a cow, when he discovered it to be rather heavy for its size, and upon examination it was found to contain over a hundred dollars in gold. Who will cast the next stone?—Dutch Flat Forum.

Personal Ornamentation.

[From the "Grafton School Journal."] You ask what is necessary for the ornamentation of a person? It is self-cultivation. We must cultivate good manners, acts and treatment toward our fellow beings, deal honestly with each other, give a helping hand in time of need, sickness and distress, give kind and encouraging words to the fallen ones. Remember God created the poor and disgraced as well as the rich and great ones of talent and intellect, and they have feelings and an immortal soul to save as well as the greatest person of wealth and honor. If it were not for the poor people that so many look on with contempt, where would the crowned heads be? They would soon wilt and die for want of bread. It makes no difference whether a person is rich or poor; it is the language and actions that are the ornamentation of a person. We should always speak gently and act pleasantly to every one we chance to meet; and if we cannot speak well of any one, not speak of them at all. If a person does us a wrong, forgive with kindness, and do not seek for revenge; for God says: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay." Be amiable and gentle in mind and conduct to persons around us, and we will feel happy and make others happy also. We look at nature around us and see everything in perfect harmony with all around. Why can we not do likewise? For surely nature itself is the ornamentation of the Earth. E. P.

Dayville School Report.
Following is a list of pupils attending the first and second grades of Dayville Public School, with the average percentage of each, for the month ending Nov. 21st, 1879:

FIRST GRADE.
Paul Maddox 75, Henry Summers 85, Philip Lowe 41, Sallie Philibuter, Dollie Melvin 50, Ella Pearce 85, Carrie Hamel 90, Lizzie Drummond 92, Katie King 80, Elida Odea 90, Luella Philibuter 83, Bell Tutts 90, Eva Blakesley 83, Sam Reid 84, Will Burnett 87, Charles Nethercott 78, Fred Hamel 80, Edward Hong 90, Will Johnson 75, Louisa Ellis 72, George Ellis 68, Lora Rowe 59, Amanda King 77, Laura Johnson 80, Rosa Summers 73, Theresa Driscoll 80, Maud Maddox 89, Nettie Rowe 60, Annie Wisen 81, Etta Ballard 73, Mary Morgan 81, Annie Webster 75, Nellie Wisen 69, Mollie Brunson 62, Cornelius Burnett 77, Thomas King 82, Peter Caulfield 73, John Winters 59, Charles Seamon 79, Fred Coleman 75.

SECOND GRADE.
May Ellis 90, Fred Winters 94, Willie Kennedy 94, Mammie Hamel 50, Walter Ballard 84, Belle Philibuter 90, Louisa Muller 90, Lillie Hong 93, George Steele 90, Walter Morgan 85, Ella Campbell 97, Jesse Rowe 90, Oliver Burnett 85, John O'Brien 80, Louisa Caulfield 70, Frank Driscoll 85, Harry Lytle 60, Charles Blakesley 80, Edna King 96, Lottie Nethercott 85, Lulu Dresbach 94, Bertie Gafford 75, Abraham Steele 90, Albert Covell 85, Charles Covell 75, Nellie King 86, Louisa Hoffman 80, 30, Heister Mary Campbell 84, Lottia Hamel 40, Rosa Hoffman 90.

ROSA KELLY, Teacher.

Obituary.
WINTERS, Nov. 28, 1879.
EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Nearly if not all the numerous friends have learned by this time of the death of our worthy and esteemed citizen, John Winters. He died at his residence, near Winters, Friday, Nov. 14th, 1879, at 12:30 P.M., of pneumonia. He was born near Hagerstown, Allegany County, Maryland, June 6th, 1820, and consequently at the time of his death was aged 59 months and 8 days. He was sick but a few days, and his sudden death casts a deep gloom over the entire community. He was a good neighbor, a faithful friend and an indulgent father. Upright in all his dealings, he won the love and admiration of all who knew him; and were everyone for whom he did some kind act to bring a flower to his tomb, he would sleep to-day beneath a wilderness of flowers. He was a true Christian; he said "death brought no terrors," and as the cold waters of death laved his feet he said to a friend: "God is with me!" and further on: "I am fording the River." It is true that he is dead; the body sleeps in the dark, but the soul, all that was lovable in life has forded the River—down back to the God who gave it, and with an eye of faith we can pierce the gloom and see angel hands extended to us beckoning us onward and upward.
"Rest in peace thou gentle spirit
Throned above."
O that there were more like him.
A FRIEND.

Home Teaching.
People should remember that it devolves as much upon the trading public to do their trading at home as it does upon the business men to offer inducements to home trade. If home institutions are not patronized with that liberality which they should be, it can scarcely be expected that business houses can offer their goods at prices as low as they could if their liberality were better appreciated. This advice, however, is not necessary here in Woodland, where it is well known that goods are sold at as reasonable figures as in the large cities. Our merchants keep constantly on hand as full an assortment of general merchandise as can be found in any interior town, and the prices, if anything, are more reasonable.

Social Hop at Danuigan.
On Thanksgiving are the young people, and some of the older ones too, of Danuigan, participated in a social dance, which in point of real enjoyment was a perfect success in every particular and in keeping with the social status of that lovely burg. Music was furnished by the Danuigan Quadrille Band, and although it would not, perhaps, compare with some of our more metropolitan bands, yet it was good and served every purpose admirably. There were several in attendance from neighboring towns, and the evening was passed in the most enjoyable manner.

Changest Hands.
The Craft Hotel, property, heretofore owned by F. S. Freeman, has passed into the hands of Mr. John Gassner, who took charge of the same on Wednesday last. Mr. Gassner comes from Oakland, where we learn he has had a large experience in the hotel business, which will doubtless enable him to conduct this popular resort in the same satisfactory manner in which it has been carried on heretofore. H. F. Small, one of the former lessees, is to be retained, we believe, in the capacity of clerk.

A Landmark Gone.
Ah Sam, an old Chinaman who has served more than one term in the service of the county, was discharged last Wednesday, his last term of 100 days having expired. Ah Sam had become thoroughly domesticated and useful by his experience around the Court House that his absence will be greatly felt by the officers, who had begun to regard him as "one of the family." On leaving, however, he promised to come back, evidently well satisfied with his position as employee of the county.

Shooting Affray at Colusa.
A shooting affray took place at Colusa last Thursday evening between John J. Gill, a Constable of that place, and Wm. Ogden, a well known farmer on Grand Island. The quarrel arose over a game of ten-pins, when both drew pistols and shot, three balls taking effect in Gill and two in Ogden. Both parties are thought to be fatally injured. They are old residents of Colusa county and are well known.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

\$20,000 WORTH OF FALL GOODS

RECEIVED DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS

AND MORE COMING!

—CONSISTING OF—

THE LARGEST VARIETIES

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Trimmings, Gents' and Boys' Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CARPETS,

Oilcloths and Wall Paper,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Our Stock is, beyond doubt, the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

in the County, and as we have

Always Kept the Best Goods

We could find in the Market, which
kind are certainly the Cheapest
for consumers to buy, we can
at this time again assure
our patrons and
friends that

The Quality of our Goods is the same as ever.

We also wish to call the attention of
the Public to the fact that
we have bought

OUR FALL STOCK

Under the most favorable circumstances,
and therefore will sell them

Cheaper than Any Other House

IN THE COUNTY.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents of Mme. Demorest's Most
Reliable Patterns.

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY.

Hardware, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural
implements, which he sells at
San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!
ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.



He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in

IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES,
BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS,
KINGS, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style.

CORRAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, in large
and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics
and Builders is particularly invited to his
stock, each line of which is complete, and will
be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. oc1w

CONSTITUTION
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
YOLO AND SOLANO COUNTIES.

S. GOLDMAN,
THE GROCER.

—ON THE—

Cor. of Second and J Sts.,

—SACRAMENTO.

Is Selling Groceries and Pro-
visions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacra-
mento River will do well to do their
trading in Sacramento at

GOLDMAN'S STORE.

WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries
and will SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
I have

New Goods Every Day!

—AND—

Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge
to the R.R. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

S. GOLDMAN,

Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

CITIZENS OF YOLO CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST AND GO
DIRECT TO

C. H. STEVENS & CO.,

Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

—FOR—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S

SHOES!

Having just received \$10,000
worth of New Goods direct from
New York, we defy competition
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GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES

OUR MOTTO.

Send Name for Price List and Samples,
also BUTTERICK'S FASHION PAPER free.

C. H. STEVENS & CO.,

Eighth and J Streets,

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D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who
resides in Woodland, and patented in Decem-
ber, 1876. It is well known in this country as
being superior to any that has ever been used
here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into
another, and when put together can be drawn
off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made
any height or length of panels to suit. It is
very easily put together and taken apart, as it
locks itself, and two men and teams will take
down, move and put up again—anywhere
within a mile or two miles of it in a day.

For reference apply to any of the principal
Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at
Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lum-
ber Yard.

Woodland, and at R. L. DREW'S YARD, in
Sacramento.

MR. L. G. JORAN,

ARCHT.

Desires to inform the residents of Woodland
and vicinity that he has taken rooms over
the French Restaurant, where he has es-
tablished a studio for a short time for
PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of students will be re-
ceived for instruction in the afternoon only.
Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5
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Cabinet Maker, Manufacturer

And Dealer in Furniture and Bedding.

COLLEGE BLOCK.

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Will keep a full assortment of everything in my
line. Picture Frames made to order. oc1w

NO NEED OF ARGUMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

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To the People of Woodland and surrounding country,
GREETING:

We are about to show you the advantages of pur-
chasing at our Establishment, as WE HAVE THE INSIDE
TRACK; OUR IMMENSE TRADE shows what vim and
push will do. Business is easy to do if you do it right.

Large Stock, Good Goods
AND SMALL PROFITS

Have gained for us THE LARGEST TRADE in our line
of business in this City.

EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE

—WE CAN SHOW—

AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE!
And why? We have our own Wholesale House in San
Francisco, and our own Factory in New York; under
especial supervision of our MR. S. J. NATHAN,

"THE KING CLOTHIER!"

We are making greater efforts than ever before to please
the public and retain their confidence. We call particular
attention to the following lines of Goods:

BUSINESS SUITS, Latest New York Styles,
FINE DRESS SUITS,
HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS,
ULSTERS AND TALMAS.

Boys' and children's clothing

We have a Great Variety, both School and Dress Suits.

FOR GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

We are Headquarters, and are adding daily all the
Choicest Novelties of European and Eastern Markets.

Trunks, Satchels and Traveling Bags a Specialty.

HATS and CAPS we import direct, consequently can
sell them much cheaper than other dealers. In view of the
above facts, we have great confidence in soliciting your
favors.

S. J. NATHAN & CO.,

LEADING CLOTHIERS,

NOS. 301, 303 AND 305 K STREET-N. E. COR. THIRD,
SACRAMENTO.

Prompt Attention Given to Orders from the Country.

SMITH'S

AMERICAN

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial
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Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked
price.

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ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

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THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

Sign of the Town Clock. NO. 79 J STREET.

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EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

300 to 311 1/2 Grand, and 58 to 70 Allen Sts.,

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Spring and Summer of 1879:

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Ladies' and Children's Suits and Underwear,
Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Shoes, Boys'
Clothing, Boys and Men's Underwear and
Hats, Hosiery, Laces, Dress Goods, Jewelry, Na-
pary, Children's Carriages, Chamber Sets, etc.,
at the lowest New York prices given in plain
figures, and all information necessary to en-
able any person to order goods by mail or ex-
press and receive prompt attention.

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—AND—

Dealer in Produce generally.

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Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave
this Gallery.

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